

Portland Gazette.

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY,

APRIL 29, 1817.

[Whole No. 988]

Cheap Fall & Winter Goods

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

ELIAS KELSEY,

No. 1, MIDDLE STREET.

CONSISTING of superfine black, blue, olive green and mixed BROAD-CLOTH—low priced ditto—milled and single CASSIMERES, various colors—Duff's, Plains, Serges—blue, olive, green and drab Peilite Cloths; Queens Cloth—black, brown, olive, orange, cinnamon, green and red BOMBAZETS—Wild Bore—2 bales Flannel, very cheap—white and colored Cambrics, Dimities, mull and muslin, black, olive, green, pink, cinnamon and other colors—4, 6, 7 and 8 4 e'le gant silk shawls, 8-4 Merino and Cashmere do. white, black, green and scarlet colors—7 8 and 8-4 imitation Patch do.—shell & fancy Hair Combs, Bandes—Merino Trimmings, Scotch and Tartan Plaid—green, orange and scarlet figured Battinette—6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11-4 Rote Blankets—Swan-skin, Broaddown and Fancy Vellings: Florentine do., ladies and gentlemen's white, black and blue Worsted HOSE—ladies kid and silk GLOVES—gentlemen's white kid and silk do.—Imperial, gilt and mathem and vest BUTTON—bell do. black and drab silk VELVET—pantaloons Drawers with and without feet—Copper Plates—India Calicoes: GINGHAMs; flag and bandanna silk HANDKERCHIEF—cotton madras and pulicet, do—fewing silk, Twist Pins, Needles &c.

—ALSO ON HAND—

AN extensive assortment of American manu-

factured GOODS—among which are the follow-

ing: 4000 lb. Warp Yarn, Nos. from 5 to 20

2000 yards Bleached Shirts and sheetings

4600 do. unbleached Shirts

1800 do. sheetings

800 do. "haker" Shirts

200 doz Hair Combs

520 M cut Tacks from 2 1-2 to 16 oz

130 do Brads do 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch

Red and copperplate Yarns &c

Bedtickings from 2/6 to 3/6 per yard

Broadcloths stripes and Checks

Priest Cloths Cotton Kerseys

Nattinette Diapers 6 4

Ginghams Threads

Cotton Balls

Floor, Hearth, Head, Dust and Clothes BRUSHES

Country Merchants may as usual be accom-

modated with the above Goods on the most reason-

able terms, for cash or approved credit.

Nov 12 (17)

GARDEN SEEDS

From the North, the West and the South.

NATHANIEL LEFAVOR,

HAS FOR SALE an assortment of GARDEN

SEEDS, Eggs and Good, comprising every

kind usually wanted in this part of the country,

which he will sell, as low, as can be had else-

where.

—AMONG MANY OTHERS ARE—

20 lb. Carrot,

30 lb. Beet,

30 lb. Onion,

20 lb. E. Turnip,

10 lb. Squash,

20 lb. Radish.

Also.—10 bushels white BEANS,

2 Hds. excellent refined CIDER.

Together with a general assortment of

West India Goods & Groceries.

Portland, April 22.

TO LET,

ONE half of a large two story DWELLING-

HOUSE, situated in Hancock and Summer

streets.—Enquire of JOHN DICKS.

Portland, April 22

Miscellaneous Selections.

Appendix to the Olive Branch.

Correspondence between the Author and the Hon. Mr.

Goldborough of Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20th 1816.

SIR—The encouragement with which the propo-

sals for the eighth edition of the Olive Branch

have been honoured, is sufficient to warrant the

publication. I therefore intend to put it to press

on or about the 1st February next, and to publish

it early in April.

I am sincerely desirous of correcting whatever

errors may be in it, and rendering it as unexcep-

tionable as my means of information and leisure

will allow—I therefore request you will if per-

fectly convenient, unreservedly point out any

of its errors or deficiencies that have occurred to you.

To any such suggestions due attention shall be

paid. I sincerely thank you, and if I do not at-

tain my object it shall not be for want of suitable

endeavors.

I have in all former editions notwithstanding my

utmost exertions, laboured under a very great de-

ficiency of documents. I most respectfully and ear-

nestly solicit your aid and shall receive with thank-

fulness any documents you may think proper to

communicate—such of them as you direct, shall be

safely returned by

Your obedient humble servant,

M. CAREY.

Hon. R. H. GOLDBOROUGH

Washington Franklin House?

January 6, 1817.

SIR—I have just received a letter from you, in

which you are pleased to announce to me the con-

templated publication of the eighth edition of the

Olive Branch and request me "unreservedly" to

point out its errors and deficiencies—professing

yourself desirous to correct them, and earnestly so-

licit my aid in communicating any documents for

that purpose

Alured like many others, by the title of this

book I read it a year or two ago, and I was as

much surprised to find it a virulent party work, as

to see a result so diametrically opposite to an

avowed intention. If a zealous and artful parti-

zan had employed his time in culling out incidents

and fragments and in colouring them to his own

raife, with a view of degrading one of the great

political parties in this country and of elevating the

other, he could scarcely have been more successful

in his artifice and false in his griefs, than the im-

partial author of the Olive Branch has been

I should not have been disappointed, if the work

had not been strictly impartial, for I did not antici-

pate it; but my astonishment was great indeed to

find that it was wholly destitute of every claim to

such character.

They who expect that men, who have been

long associated with conflicting political parties,

will give fair and perfectly impartial representa-

tions of their respective merits and faults will be

most generally disappointed—the Pride of men,

their interest and their feelings forbid it—and the

universal false use of words of this sort, which even

bear strong marks and evidences of such a disposi-

tion, may be considered as conclusive. The course

that the work called the Olive Branch has taken,

the hands into which it has almost exclusively fal-

len, demonstrates at once, that it is received in the

world as a strong party work. In all parts of the

country where I have been, it is found almost en-

tirely in the possession of one party; and it is kept

and consigned by them as the magic wand of de-

mocracy, which is used among the ignorant to

cleanse all its touches from the polluted fin of fed-

eralism

Those who are well acquainted with the politi-

cal history of our country, neither require the aid

of the Olive Branch nor are in danger from it—but

those who may unsuspectingly look into it for

information, and they will constitute much the

greater portion of mankind, will be deceived, im-

posed on and misled. A more subtle poison, more

ingeniously disguised, was never ministered, than

that which lies concealed and is circulated abroad

through your book. It is a work deadly hostile to

every hope of reconciliation, and tears up by the

roots every fibre of forgiveness

If I am called upon to point out its errors, I

would blot out every line of the work, as being a

cruel fraud upon the unsuspecting credulity of the

unwary and as a durable conservatory of materials

calculated to extend error and engender hatred.

Thus far I have briefly and "unreservedly" given

you my view of the errors and defects of the

Olive Branch, and it only remains for me to assure

you, that I have no documents in any degree allied

to the character or auxiliary to the design of the

work in hand

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient

servant,

ROB. H. GOLDBOROUGH.

Mr. Matthew Carey, Philadelphia

HIGHLY INTERESTING LAW CASE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 16.

Yesterday came on for trial before his

honour the Mayor, at the court of general

sessions of the peace for this city and coun-

ty, an indictment found at the same court,

against Isaac Roget, (the only defendant

taken) for uniting with J. B. Daulmery (of

the house of Hutchinson and Daulmery)

and P. Lefevre* in a conspiracy to defraud

the underwriters. This cause, from the

nature of the transaction, and particularly

from the standing in society of Isaac

Roget, for many years a French merchant in

this city, and generally considered here a

man of respectability, excited more inter-

est than any one that has taken place for

many years. The trial began at 11 o'clock,

A. M. and lasted till 4 this morning; more

than 17 hours. The following are the

principal facts that appeared in evidence.

That the schooner Ocean being in

France,† and up at Havre-de-Grace, in De-

cember last, for Boston, and the defendant

being in this city, with others here, and

some persons abroad, entered into a con-

spiracy to make a false insurance upon her

and her cargo, consisting, as they stated, of

dry goods and plaster of paris, but in real-

ity of stones and rubbish; and actually in-

sured 18,000 dollars here, 10,000 in Bos-

ton, 30,000 in Paris, besides other sums

in London and elsewhere, and then caused

her to be sunk at sea. It appeared how-

ever, that the piece of roguery from which

they calculated to derive the greatest profit

was from an ingenious deception practised

upon the custom-house at Havre. This

deception was managed in the following

manner: they first entered at the custom-

house, say 30 boxes of goods, amounting

to 30,000 dollars, and procured the neces-

sary stamps upon the boxes; but then in-

stead of putting the boxes on board, they

only carried them to some private place,

where they removed the goods into other

similar boxes, provided for the purpose,

and supplied their places, in the stamped

boxes, with rubbish of the same weight;

which was so ingeniously done by splicing

the ropes, &c. as to elude suspicion: these

boxes were then put on board the schooner,

as so many boxes of dry goods, with the

custom-house stamp, which secured them

from further inspection. Having thus suc-

ceeded with the first 30 boxes, they filled a

second 30 with the same goods which had

once been entered, and a second time pro-

cured the stamp of the custom-house; then,

a second time, they removed these boxes

to some private place, where they in like

manner rifled them of their genuine con-

tents, and filling them with stones, as be-

fore, they closed them neatly up again,

and shipped them on board. In this way

they repeated the deception on the custom-

house, until they had obtained its stamp

upon 97 boxes of stones, and shipped them

on board as dry goods. Having thus load-

ed the schooner, their next step was to pro-

vide for the lives of the innocent and unsus-

pecting crew, when the vessel should go to

the bottom: For which purpose, they pro-

vided a clinker-built boat, sufficient to hold

them all, with provisions and other necessa-

ries; and, thus equipped, they wrote to

their friends in this country an account of

their success, that they might do the need-

ful at the different insurance offices; and

then set out upon their voyage.

After meeting with some rough weather,

which caused them to delay the execution

of their purpose, for fear of their lives, they

at length, after two abortive attempts,

which failed through the vigilance, and

activity of the mate, succeeded in scuttling

her, in a smooth sea, on the 23th of Febru-

ary, about nine in the evening, in lat. 26,

30, N. and long. 60, 10, W. when they

shaped their course for the nearest land,

which was the Bahama Islands, distant

about 500 miles, and arrived at Nassau the

3d of March.

R. H. Wolcott, the mate, who was not

let into the secret, swore, that the first time

the alarm was given, that the vessel was

sinking, he exerted himself, contrary to the

remonstrance of Favours, and succeeded in

getting a sail under the bottom, by means

of which, they were able to clear her hold

of water, so that he could examine the

leak; when he found the bottom bored

with auger holes, which he plugged; but,

that advantage was taken of his being aloft

with most of the crew, to bore others in an-

other place, which was the cause of her

sinking. But the principal witness in the

case was Lefevre himself, one of the con-

spirators and acquainted with the whole

transaction from its origin, through all the

steps of its progress down to the present

time. The testimony which this man,

who discovered a great share of intelli-

gence, gave, was so clear, so consistent,

never involving himself in contradiction, or

even discovering the least embarrassment,

though closely and severely cross-exami-

ned by able counsel, that he commanded

universal belief.

It ought to be mentioned that the per-

son the conspirators first attempted to cor-